

## The Thousandth Woman

What the One Woman Will Do

The Thousandth Woman, by Ernest W. Hornung, has been selected as our new serial story.

The Opening Chapters will appear in an early issue. Mr. Hornung is the author of "Raffles," "The Amateur Cracksmen," etc.

Mail us your subscription today, in order that you will be sure of receiving the issue of this paper, containing the first installment.

You will like Blanche Macnair, the sweet girl of the story and also

## The Thousandth Woman

whom King Solomon himself could not find. The story is tense, compact and brief, but it is so crowded, so full-blooded, so strong in its swift-moving scenes that each one is etched sharply on the reader's mind.

**DON'T MISS THIS**  
You'll Enjoy Every Installment of It

### BEST FARM DRAINAGE

Factors to Be Considered in Deciding Upon Plan.

First Determine Whether Open Ditches or Covered Tile Drains Are to Be Constructed—Economical Arrangement of System.

In planning a drainage system for the farm it is necessary to determine first whether open ditches or covered tile drains are to be constructed. Open

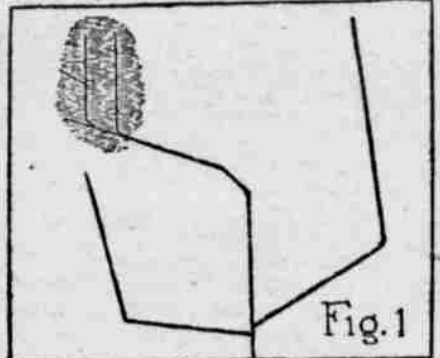


Fig. 1—"Random" Drainage System.

ditches are generally used when large quantities of surface water are to be removed or where land and labor are cheap. The disadvantages of open ditches include the large amount of land they occupy, their interference with farming operations, and the high cost of keeping the ditches clean and the banks free from weeds. Tile drains usually give more thorough drainage. They occupy no land surface, and do not interfere with farming operations. If properly constructed they are practically permanent and require almost no expenditure for maintenance.

The farmer must decide the amount of money that he can invest for drainage. Usually it will be best to start with that part of the farm where the profits from drainage will be greatest and to extend the system as more funds are available. Often the first work must include a main or outlet for the whole farm and, therefore, will cost more per acre drained than future work. If the drainage system for the whole farm can be constructed at once the work can sometimes be done at a little less cost than if it is done a part at a time. However, the plan of doing a part at a time has the advantage of permitting the farmer

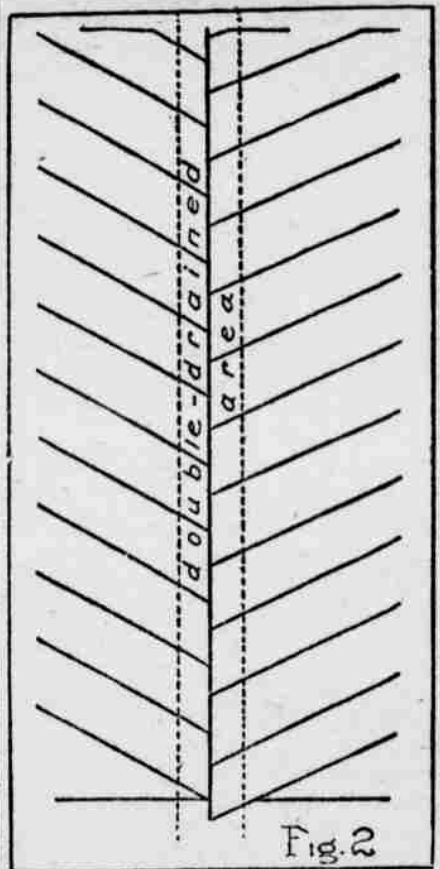


Fig. 2—System of Drainage With Double-Drained Area.

to observe the results obtained and in the following work to make any improvements that may be found expedient in the plan. It also permits the farmer to estimate closely whether it will be profitable to invest the money necessary for completing the drainage system.

### PLAN FOR BERMUDA PASTURE

Nothing to Prevent Doing the Work This Winter—Keep Down the Weeds and Other Vegetation.

If the weather has been too dry or too hot, or other work has been too pressing, or for any other reasons a few acres could not be set in Bermuda for a real pasture during the summer, none of these reasons should prevent the work being done this winter. Run a shallow furrow every 18 to 24 inches, drop the Bermuda sods in the furrows, and then turn another shallow furrow on these sods to cover them.

Next spring run a section barrow over the furrows to smooth off the surface, and the warm weather and the Bermuda will do the rest—if you will simply keep down the weeds and other vegetation until the Bermuda gets a good start.

**Nesting Place for Rats.**  
The piling of straw and rubbish on a farm gives places for rats to spend the winter.

dient in the plan. It also permits the farmer to estimate closely whether it will be profitable to invest the money necessary for completing the drainage system.

On rolling lands, where only occasional wet spots are to be drained, the random system (Fig. 1) is commonly used. On level lands needing artificial drainage a uniform system (Figs. 2 and 3) must be planned that will provide drains for the entire area. The most economical arrangement of such a system is one which permits the use of long laterals and requires the shortest total length of main drains. The advantage of this arrangement is shown graphically by figures 2 and 3, in which the systems drain equal areas. The cost of purchasing and putting in the tile is, however, considerably greater than for the system shown in Fig. 2.

No hard and fast rule can be given for determining the sizes of tile to be used. Drains should be large enough to remove the surplus water before the crops are injured, even after a heavy rainfall in continued wet weather. It is better to use sizes too large than too small, and no tile less than four inches inside diameter should be used.

The mains should be large enough to take the flow from the laterals. Actual

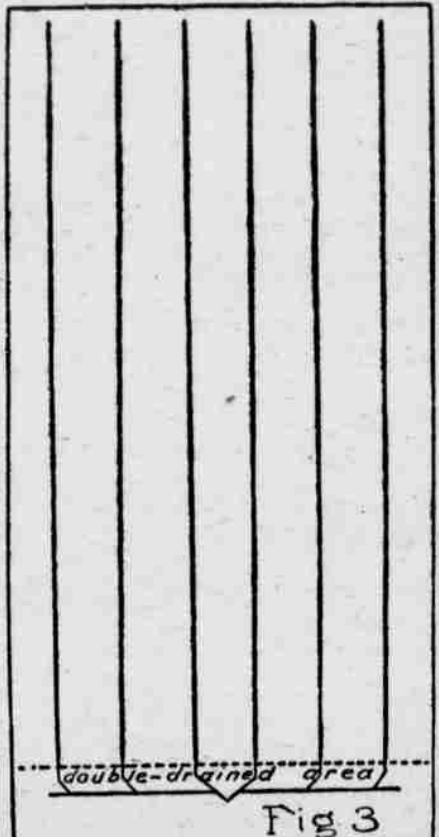


Fig. 3—System of Drainage With a Minimum Area of Double-Drainage.

practice has shown that for the dark silt loams of Illinois and Iowa, where the average annual rainfall is approximately 36 inches, 8-inch tile having a fall of 2 inches in 100 feet will provide outlet drainage for 40 acres, 7-inch tile for 30 acres, 6-inch tile for 19 acres, 5-inch tile for 10 acres, and 4-inch tile for 6 acres. On stiff soils with equal rainfall the same sized outlets will be adequate, but on the level soils of the South Atlantic and Gulf states where the annual rainfall is approximately 50 inches, only about one-half the area named above can be drained with tile of these sizes.

The proper depth for tile drains depends upon the soil and varies from 2 to 4 feet. In heavy silt loams and clays the depth should be from 2 to 3 feet. In more open soils it should be greater. The best distance between laterals when common farm crops are to be grown is determined by much the same conditions that determine the proper depth. In close, retentive soils where the drains are placed from 2 to 3 feet deep, the laterals should be placed from 30 to 50 feet apart. In open soils that give up water readily and where the drains are 3 to 4 feet deep, the laterals may be from 50 to 150 feet apart.

Further information upon land drainage may be obtained on application to the office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering.

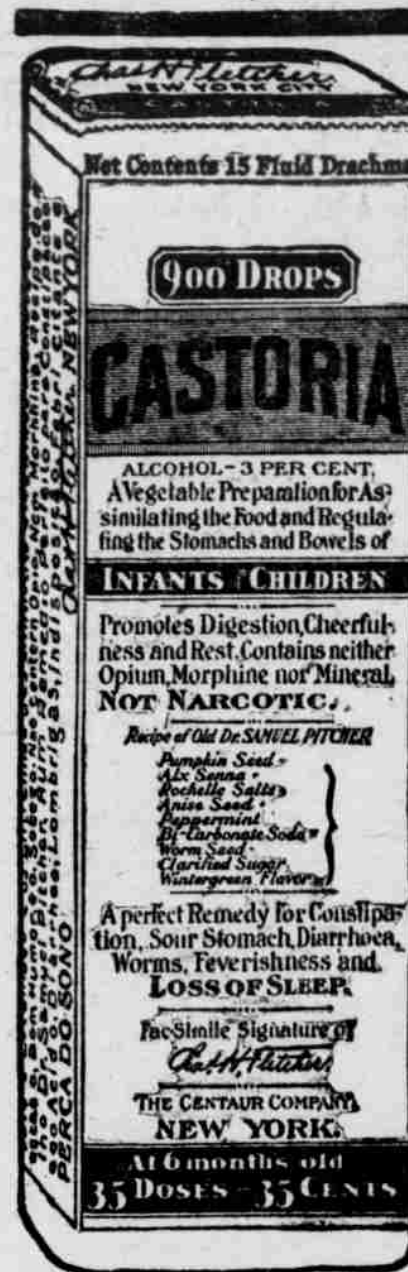
### MAKING SUCCESS WITH PIGS

There Are Very Few Farms on Which It Is Not Possible to Make Good Returns From Swine.

It has been said that in order to make a success of pig raising, the southern farmer must have: 1, a place to raise and fatten pigs; 2, a pig worth raising and fattening; 3, feed on which to raise and fatten it; 4, the necessary funds. This is not so much as it sounds, really, and there are very few South Carolina farms on which it is not possible to make a success of pig raising. All who are thinking of entering this profitable industry can get bulletins on the subject by writing the extension division, Clemson college.

**Disposing of Alfalfa.**  
The feeding of alfalfa to live stock is the most profitable method of disposing of alfalfa.

**Don't Neglect Seed Corn.**  
Do not neglect or slight the curing of your seed corn.



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

**Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria**

Always Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Hatcher*

In Use For Over

**Thirty Years CASTORIA**

### Curious Forms of Greeting.

The kiss, the handshake and the bow are the salutations that are in the most universal use at the present day. Yet there exist races to whom these forms of greeting would seem as ludicrous as their own customs seem to us.

### WANTED

Butternut meats from this year's crop—five to ten pounds, more or less. Will pay 75c per pound. Geo. A. Joslyn, Omaha, Neb.—Adv.

### Sign Language.

"I hate to gossip about people, and yet I don't like to go around in society as a prude."

"No need to say a thing, my dear. Just elevate your eyebrows at the proper point and you'll get along."

Cuts clear to the bone have been healed by Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

At the age of sixteen a girl imagines the average man is all soul, but at the age of thirty she knows he is mostly stomach.

### When Cyprus Had a Boom.

For a quarter-century Cyprus has almost vanished from view. But it had a tremendous vogue in the days when Lord Beaconsfield brought "Peace with honor" from the Berlin congress of 1878. For shortly afterwards came the news that Cyprus, commanding the eastern Mediterranean and the Suez route to India, had become a British protectorate; and the nation went "dizzy" with delight at the pyrotechnic policy of our imaginative premier. There was quite a rush of enterprising young men to the island for a year or so. But its coast could not provide harbors to supersede Malta, and—Cyprus was left to go its quiet way.—London Daily Chronicle.

Every woman's pride, beautiful, clean white clothes. Use Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers. Adv.

The milkman is about the only outsider who ever sees a woman staged without the aid of scenic investiture.

Some men marry because they were short-winded and others because they were slow of foot.

## WHAT IS URIC ACID?

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO

Ever since the discovery of uric acid in the blood by Scheele, in 1775, and the bad effect it had upon the body, scientists and physicians have striven to rid the tissues and the blood of this poison. Because of its overabundance in the system it causes backache, pains here and there, rheumatism, gout, gravel, neuralgia and sciatica. It was Dr. Pierce who discovered a new agent, called "Anuric," which will throw out and completely eradicate this uric acid from the system. "Anuric" is 37 times more potent than lithia, and consequently you need no longer fear muscular or articular rheumatism or gout, or many

other diseases which are dependent on an accumulation of uric acid within the body. Send to Dr. Pierce of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., for a pamphlet on "Anuric," or send 10 cents for a trial package of "Anuric" Tablets.

If you feel that tired, worn-out feeling, backache, neuralgia, or if your sleep is disturbed by too frequent urination, go to your best store and ask for Dr. Pierce's "Anuric."

Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine and you know that his "Pleasant Pellets" for the liver and his "Favorite Prescription" for the kidneys of women have had a splendid reputation for the past fifty years.

## The Wheat Yield Tells the Story

of Western Canada's Rapid Progress

The heavy crops in Western Canada have caused new records to be made in the handling of grains by railroads. For, while the movement of these heavy shipments has been wonderfully rapid, the resources of the different roads, despite enlarged equipments and increased facilities, have been strained as never before, and previous records have thus been broken in all directions.

The largest Canadian wheat shipments through New York ever known are reported for the period up to October 15th, upwards of four and a quarter million bushels being exported in less than six weeks, and this was but the overflow of shipments to Montreal, through which point shipments were much larger than to New York.

Yields as high as 60 bushels of wheat per acre are reported from all parts of the country; while yields of 45 bushels per acre are common.

Thousands of American farmers have taken part in this wonderful production. Land prices are still low and free homestead lands are easily secured in good locations, convenient to churches, schools, markets, railways, etc.

There is no war tax on land and no conscription.

Write for illustrated pamphlet, reduced railroad rates and other information to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

W. S. Mether, Room 82, International Bldg., Columbus, O.

Canadian Government Agent